

They met for several hours, and in the end emerged as cooperative negotiators, both signing the Lusaka accords. They agreed to work as partners to resolve outstanding issues such as consolidation of the ceasefire, resolution of military control issues, demining operations, repair of infrastructure, acceleration of the arrival of UNAVEM troops, the retreat of Angolan soldiers, and the formation of a national unity government.

Finally, the two sides demonstrated that they have the political will necessary to reach a lasting and durable peace. This meeting was a long time in coming, and we in Congress should recognize what a milestone it is. For if Lusaka fails, Angola may lose its last opportunity for peace and prosperity. We have a lot to lose if that fails.

The resolution we are offering today congratulates the people of Angola for the courageous and determined steps their leaders have taken in support of peace. It also urges all parties in Angola to strengthen their commitment to the Lusaka process, and affirms American support for both parties to abide by their commitments. Finally, because we cannot and should not do this alone, it calls upon the international community to remain actively engaged with humanitarian, political, and economic support to make this process a success.

Angola is potentially a wealthy country with soil fertile enough to feed all of sub-Saharan Africa. It is also part of a region which has had economic and stunning political success in the past few years. As Africa seeks to put the cold war behind it, and as southern Africa consolidates into a powerhouse region, the process in Angola becomes all the more important. The meeting convened last week realized many of the gains made in recent months, and hopefully will set the process on a new course.

#### NOTICES OF HEARINGS

##### COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will be holding an oversight hearing on Thursday, May 18, 1995, beginning at 9:30 a.m., in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building on the recommendations of the Joint DOI/BIA/Tribal Task Force on Reorganization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Those wishing additional information should contact the Committee on Indian Affairs at 224-2251.

##### SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management and the District of Columbia, Committee on Governmental Affairs, will hold a hearing on Wednesday, May 24, 1995, on Aviation Safety: Do Unapproved Parts Pose a Safety Risk? The hearing will be at 9:30 a.m., in room 342 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

##### COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet on Wednesday, May 17, 1995 at 9:30 a.m. in open session to receive testimony on the National Security Implications of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty—START II.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be permitted to meet Wednesday, May 17, 1995, beginning at 9:30 a.m. in room SD-215, to conduct a hearing on Medicare solvency.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

##### COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 17, 1995, at 10 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee to meet on Wednesday, May 17, at 10 a.m., for a hearing on Executive Reorganization: An Overview of How To Do It.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 17, 1995, at 2 p.m. to hold a closed hearing on intelligence matters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

##### SUBCOMMITTEE ON ACQUISITION AND TECHNOLOGY

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Acquisition and Technology of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, May 17, 1995, in open session, to receive testimony on dual use technology programs in review of S. 727, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996, and the Future Years Defense Program.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### HONG KONG

• Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I would like to address comments made in the last few weeks by two officials of the Government of the People's Republic of China regarding the United States and

Hong Kong. First, as reported by Hong Kong radio and Nanhua Zaobao, Mr. Lu Ping, the Director of the PRC's Office of Hong Kong and Macau Affairs, told a delegation of American businessmen in Beijing that he believes there is a lack of understanding in the United States regarding Beijing's attitude towards Hong Kong. Second, Foreign Minister Qian is quoted in the April 24 issue of Beijing Review as stating that the United States has no interest in Hong Kong sufficient to justify the attention we pay to the area. I am dismayed that they have reached this conclusion for two reasons. First, because I believe that the United States is all too cognizant of Beijing's attitude towards the colony and has tried to make that cognizance known; and second, because it demonstrates to me that Beijing does not really understand what our concerns are.

At the outset, let me state that I do agree in part with Minister Qian. Before the scheduled revision in 1997, Hong Kong affairs are a matter of concern primarily to Great Britain and the PRC; after 1997, they become a matter of concern primarily to Beijing. It is not our intent to instruct either London or Beijing on how best to accomplish that reversion, or on what role Hong Kong should play as a reclaimed part of greater China after 1997.

This does not mean however, that I agree with what appears to be Minister Qian's correlative argument: that other countries therefore have absolutely no role whatsoever to play before or after 1997.

As I previously noted in a statement about Hong Kong on the floor on April 3, the United States is keenly following developments in Hong Kong. This interest has two principle sources. First, we have a tremendous stake in the future economic and political stability of Hong Kong after reversion. Second, how the PRC handles this transition has far-reaching implications for our bilateral relations—and in some of China's multilateral relations which include us—in other important arenas. Let me address these in turn.

Our economic ties to the present Colony of Hong Kong are substantial. Hong Kong is our 13th largest trading partner—7th in terms of agricultural trade. In 1994, two-way merchandise trade topped \$21 billion; U.S. exports accounted for over \$11 billion. There are more than 1,000 United States firms with a presence in Hong Kong, of which about 370 have their regional headquarters there. At the beginning of 1994, United States direct investment in Hong Kong on a historical cost basis was approximately \$10.5 billion.

This strong economic tie is facilitated—in fact, made possible—by Hong Kong's friendly business climate, a stable government, an independent judiciary firmly rooted in the rule of law and a vibrantly free press. It is clearly a tie we have a very strong motive for